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POLITICAL.

[From the Boston Morning Post.]

Chapter from the Whig Chronicles.

1. In the beginning were the Old Tories. And they were slaves, and refused to be free, saying we desire to have a king to be our master.

2. And it came to pass, that afterwards there arose in the land a tribe from amongst the free which also hankered after the flesh pots of Egypt, and desired a king; and the same were called Federalists.

3. And the Federalists said unto the old Tories, Let us join ourselves together, and be friends. Now this pleased the old Tories mightily, and they said, So be it.

4. So the old Tories and Federalists were joined together in one band. And their chief men said, Now we be strong; therefore, let us bring all this people into bondage, and let us make a king who shall do whatsoever pleaseth him, and all that his heart shall desire.

5. Howbeit, they would not that he should be called king at first, lest the rest of the people should murmur. But they said, We will day by day increase his power mightily; and when he shall be strong, and have many horsemen and footmen, then will we anoint him to be king, and make him the master of this people all his life, and his sons after him.

6. And the old Tories and Federalists were the same that be now called Whigs, they and their children.

7. And it came to pass in those days, that these Whigs said amongst themselves, Let us now choose a master and a prince to rule over us. And they arose, and made unto themselves a prince, and called his name Adams.

8. And they bowed down, and did obeisance before him and cried, Great is Adams of the Federalists.

9. But Adams, being in honor, did not abide, but was tempted of the old serpent, and fell. Alas, Alexander the lawyer, and Timothy the scribe did him much evil, and the people were displeased with him and rewarded him according to his works, and took the sceptre from him.

10. And it came to pass, also, that Aaron, which was surnamed Burr, rose up and slew Alexander the lawyer, for he had sinned and gone after vile women.

11. Then arose in the land another man, which was called Adams, and his fame was spread abroad. And the Whigs said, Let us make this second Adams king.

12. And they made him ruler over the people. But he followed in the way of his father, the first Adams, and displeased the people, they said, we will not have this man rule over us. So they rebelled against him.

13. Then the Whigs being sorely discomfited, were greatly amazed, and said one unto another, What shall we do? And they mourned greatly for many days, and would not be comforted.

14. And it came to pass, that after a season they arose, and washed their faces, and gathered themselves together, and said, Let us make unto ourselves an image of Clay, and fall down and worship it, and say unto it, Be thou our god.

15. And they made an image of Clay, as they said, which is the old Harry; they kneeled down before it, and said, Deliver us out of the hands of Andrew, O image of Clay.

16. Now Andrew was a mighty and a good man, and the ruler of the land; and he would not let the wicked do wickedly; therefore were they wroth with him.

17. But the Whigs could not prevail; and the abominable image which they had set up, and which was no god, was not able to deliver them.

18. And the people waxed wroth; and they said to the sons of Belial, be the whigs. We will not have false gods in the lands, to lead us and our wives and children astray, and to bring evil upon our land.

19. So the people rose in their fury, and they brake the image of Clay in pieces, which was the Old Harry and Satan; and they scattered the dust thereof to the four winds of heaven.

20. Then the priests of the image were forth with gathered together, and they said, Let us now make another image of Clay, and let us covenant with Old Nick to help us; for we did err, in that we did not offer sacrifice to him, and did not sell our souls to him for mammon.

21. Now this saying pleased the Whigs, and they made a covenant with Old Nick, and sold their souls to him for money. And they said, with this money we shall prevail.

22. So they made again an image of Clay, and fell down and worshipped it. And they gave much money to the people, saying, Do ye also bow down before this our God.

23. But the people said, Nay: God forbid that we should do this wicked thing. And the people again brake the accursed image of Clay in pieces and scatter the dust thereof to the four

winds of heaven; and Old Nick could not deliver it out of their hands.

24. Then all the Whigs rose up, and rent their clothes, and wept aloud. And they mourned in sack cloth and ashes seven days. And the mourning of the Whigs was ended.

25. Now there was one Daniel in the land of the north, and his father was a tiller of the ground. And this Daniel became famous, and his name was noised abroad. And he said unto the Whigs of the North, Give me money. And they gave him money, even as he desired, a very great sum.

26. And these men said, Let us make this Daniel our king. And they surnamed him The Godlike! But this pleased not the Whigs of the West and the South, and the country round about. Then Daniel, who is surnamed The Godlike, said I will not be king. Cause why? Because, both the Whigs and the people will not that I be king.

27. So Daniel departed out of the land; and dwelt not with his people and kindred for many days.

28. And it came to pass in those days that while a wicked spirit, The Old Harry's son was walking to and fro through the land and up and down in it, the chief Whigs espied him. And they said privately, let us make Old Harry's son our king.

29. And they took him in and clothed him in woman's apparel, and they put a petticoat upon him, from his loins even unto his feet, and a cap upon his head even after the manner of woman. And they bowed down before him and cried, Hail, king of the Whigs.

30. And they hoped to deceive the people; for they said, peradventure, if we offer an aged woman and soresore to the people, they will receive such an one to reign over them.

31. And the Whigs were gathered together; and they took a pole and they placed a petticoat thereon, for a standard and an ensign to the people. And they cried aloud, worship the petticoat and gathered around the banner of the woman.

32. And all the people waxed wroth, and they laughed the Whigs to scorn. And they gathered around the pole and they tare down the garment of the woman therefrom, and they burn it with fire.

33. And they also took the man which was an evil spirit and was clothed in woman's apparel; and they said to him, thou art a witch and a sorcerer going about to deceive the people: why hast thou done this wicked thing?

34. And they tare the garments of the woman from off his body, and trampled on them and they left him naked and ashamed.

35. Then the whigs wept sore. And they rent their garments and cut themselves with knives and refused to be comforted. And they said, alas we! they have prevailed against us, and there is no hope left for us. And they were slain; and every man stole privately away and went and hid himself in his tent.

36. Now the rest of the acts of the Whigs and the many wicked things which they did, and the sore defeats with which they were discomfited, are they not written in the book of chronicles of the Whigs of the North Country and in the roll of Green the Seer which he wrote for the information of the people?

Interesting Correspondence.

The sentiments of Mr. Van Buren's letter, below, are characteristic of the man and the statesman, who fills, so worthily, the highest station in the Republic. Will not every patriot respond to it? Can the people help honoring and respecting the man who reposes such a generous confidence in their intelligence and patriotism? We never permit ourselves to doubt, that as so much confidence has been reposed in his political integrity which has never been abused, so that confidence will be again renewed by his re-election to the Presidency, by a triumphant majority.—*Saco Democrat.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 5, 1840.

To His Excellency M. Van Buren:
Sir,—The undersigned committee appointed by the citizens of Baldwin county, have the honor hereby to solicit your presence at a celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, in this place.

The formidable array of influences brought to bear against your administration; the untiring zeal of Federalism, and the new elements of power now brought in to aid these always powerful agents, constitutes the present crisis, not less important and dangerous than the memorable contest of 1801. The friends of your administration would, therefore, feel a peculiar gratification, if it should prove agreeable to you to be present with them on this interesting occasion.

WM. A. TENNILLE, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your polite invitation to attend a celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, at Milledgeville. It would, I beg you to be assured, afford me the greatest pleasure to meet my friends in Georgia, on the interesting occasion referred to; but I am compelled by the obligations of official duty, to deny myself that gratification.

You have, gentlemen, neither overrated the influences with which I have had to contend in the Administration of the Government, nor, in my judgment, the relative importance of the crisis which has arisen in the general politics of the country. It will undoubtedly require the fullest exercise of the patriotism of the people, and an unshaken fidelity on the part of their official agents to meet it successfully and honorably.

Determined to perform my whole duty in the matter—trusting that my associates will do likewise—and having seen nothing in recent events to shake my habitual confidence in the intelligence, integrity, and firmness of our countrymen, I do not allow myself to doubt that all the obstacles, which have been thrown in the way of the public service, will be speedily and successfully overcome.

Begging you the favor to return my unfeigned thanks to those of my fellow citizens of Baldwin county, whom you represent, for this gratifying mark of their respect, and to accept my warmest acknowledgments for the spirit in which you have communicated their wishes.

I am your friend
and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Gov. McDuffie's Letter.

The following letter from Gov. McDuffie of South Carolina, in reply to an invitation to attend a Democratic Celebration at Milledgeville, Georgia, will be read with great interest. Gov. McDuffie knows Gen. Harrison well. In the excess of his zeal favoring the extreme Nullification doctrines of his chivalrous State, he became estranged from the Democratic and acted for a while with the opposition party. But he sees the danger which will result to the country by elevating such an ingrained federalist to the Presidency as Gen. Harrison is known to be. Let every old State Rights republican take heed to his warning. It is timely and just—the word in season, fitly spoken, that will do good. Let it be read and pondered upon by republicans every where.—*Saco Democrat.*

CHERRY HILL, June 24, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your invitation, in behalf of the citizens of Baldwin county, who are opposed to the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, to be present at the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, in Milledgeville. Though I am constrained by circumstances to decline your invitation; I concur fully in your opposition to the election of Gen. Harrison. If there were no other objections to his election, the audacious and insulting position he has assumed of refusing to disclose his opinions to the people, on subjects of vital importance to their welfare, while asking their suffrages for the highest office of their gift, and the disgusting mummery of log cabins and beer barrels which would disgrace the orgies of the lowest demagogue, by which his nomination has been heralded forth, even by the highest of his partisans, would be quite conclusive with me. I consider all this a gross and contemptuous insult to the people of the United States; and if a weak, superannuated old man, utterly destitute of qualifications to sustain the dignity, or perform the duties of office, could be elected President under such auspices, I should consider it a reproach to our common country. But as a Southern man, I have much graver objections to him: He is a traitorous Republican, holding all the doctrines and principles of that party; he was nominated by that party, and will sustain every measure which may be proposed by its great leaders. Mr. Webster never uttered a constitutional doctrine, and Mr. Clay never proposed a measure that General Harrison has not supported or approved. In fact he will be a tool in the hands of these two gentlemen, and to elect him would be to adopt their principles and measures. If southern statesmen are prepared for this, I cannot believe the people are. Having withdrawn entirely from the field of politics, disgusted with the everlasting scramble for office which gives a party coloring to every public measure, I beg it to be understood, that while I am utterly opposed to the election of Gen. Harrison, I am not the partizan of Mr. Van Buren, though I would greatly prefer him to his opponent. The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the South, and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. McDUFFIE.

Federalism of General Harrison.

We promised on Wednesday to prove General Harrison to have been an "OLD BLACK COCKADE FEDERALIST; and a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Law Administration of the elder Adams." We proceed to-day to redeem our pledge. And the first piece of evidence we offer is the following article from the Nashville (Tenn.) Union. It will be found to contain an overwhelming mass of facts on the point in issue, and is of itself sufficient, it appears to us, to establish our assertion concerning Harrison's Federalism. But we have other proofs in abundance, tending to the same effect, a part of which we shall publish next week. Meanwhile, let the Democracy read the subjoined article—if they are not convinced by it, that the Federal candidate has long sustained the dogmas of his party, then we grievously misjudge the weight of testimony.—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Nashville Union.

HARRISON'S FEDERALISM.

THE PROOFS—THE PROOFS.

That William Henry Harrison was a Federalist, and supported the Administration of John Adams during the Reign of Terror in 1798—1800, is affirmed without the fear of successful contradiction. The INCONTESIBLE PROOFS which we adduce are the Journals of Congress and his own admission of the fact.

The first office of any importance which he ever held was that of "Secretary of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio," conferred upon him by John Adams, then President of the U. S., on the 20th of June, 1793.—[See Executive Journal, vol. 1, p. 282.]

It was at the session of Congress in 1798, it will be remembered, that the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed by the Federal majority who supported Mr. Adams's administration; and it is well known that none but those agreeing in political sentiment with President Adams and his Federal majority in Congress were appointed to high public stations.

General Harrison was afterwards returned as a delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress from the Northwestern Territory, and served as a delegate during the session of 1799—1800, up to the 12th of May, 1800, on which day he was nominated to the Senate by John Adams, then President of the United States, to be Governor of the Indiana Territory.—[See Executive Journal, vol. 1, p. 353.]

It will be remembered that it was during that year (1800) that the contest between the Federal and Republican parties, in the then pending Presidential Election between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and which terminated in the election of the latter in the fall of that year, had reached its highest point of excitement, and raged with its greatest fury and violence. The black cockade was the insignia of distinction worn by the Federalists, and universal proscription from office of all who differed with them in political sentiment was the order of the day. It was at that time that General Harrison was a favorite with John Adams, and was appointed by him and a Federal Senate to be Governor of the Indiana Territory.

Further: If the fact that in these high party times Gen. Harrison was in favor with President John Adams, and was rewarded by him, first by the appointment of Secretary and then of Governor of a Territory, were not of itself conclusive proof that Gen. Harrison was a friend and supporter of his administration, his own admission, which we proceed to adduce, would remove all cavil or doubt in the minds of the most skeptical that he was so.

The charge. In the year 1826, Mr. John Randolph of Virginia and Gen. Harrison met in the Senate of the United States, and in a debate in that body on the 20th March of that year (1826) Mr. Randolph charged the fact to be so, in the following plain language, reported in the National Intelligencer at that time, and preserved in Gales & Seaton's "Congressional Debates," vol. 11, part 1, p. 350, to wit: Mr. Randolph said—

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio [Gen. Harrison] and myself is this and it is vital—that gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he is a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I am a member of the other house of the State of Virginia, he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank, and open an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we can never agree about measures or about men—I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman—let us agree to differ. State, who are anticipated to vote either in politics. He I acknowledge, just now, the zealous and I the avowed, but unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

Mark!—Who are antipodes to each other in politics? Thus much for the charge.

Note for the admission. On the same day Gen. Harrison replied to the charge of Mr. Randolph, and ADMITTED ITS TRUTH in the following language, reported in the National Intelligencer at the time, and preserved in Gales & Seaton's "Congressional Debates," vol. 11, part 1, p. 364—to wit:

"In the course of this debate Mr. Harrison said that he could not refrain from making his acknowledgments to the gentleman from Virginia for the notice he had pleased to take of him. He has been pleased to say, that, in the Administration of Mr. Adams, I was a Federalist, and he comes to that conclusion from the course pursued by me in 1793—1800. At this session, the gentleman and myself met for the first time—he in the station of Representative from Virginia, and I in the more humble one of Delegate from the North Western Territory. Having no vote, I did not think it proper to take part in the discussion of any of the great political questions which divided the two parties. My business was to procure the passage of the bill, I had introduced for the benefit of the people. The gentleman, however, has no means of knowing my political principles, unless he obtained them from private conversation. As I was then upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then existing Administration, I certainly felt them—so far, at least, as to the course pursued by me in relation to the Government of France. Nor, said Mr. H., was I unsatisfied in that opinion by those who had a right to control my actions, if not my opinions. In no part of the country were these measures more decidedly approved than by my immediate constituents—the Legislature of the North Western Territory, as the address of that body to the President during that session will show. For Mr. Adams, said Mr. H., I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect, I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such. This opinion I know, said Mr. H., was entertained by those two able and upright statesmen, John Marshall, and James A. Bayard. [To the question asked by Mr. Randolph, whether Mr. H. recollected a conversation between Mr. Nicholas and himself, in relation to the negroes and politics of Virginia, Mr. H. answered: I recollect it perfectly well, but can this be adduced as an evidence of my favoring the Sedition Law?"]

Mr. Randolph's charge was—and he spoke from his own personal knowledge of the fact—that "Mr. (Harrison) was an open, zealous, and frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration," and I (Randolph) was as zealous, frank, and open opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration."

Does Gen. Harrison, in his reply, admit or deny the truth of Mr. Randolph's charge?

He admits its truth plainly and unequivocally. He says: "As I was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman, (in 1799—1800), it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then Administration—I CERTAINLY FELT THEM."

And he says further: "For Mr. Adams I entertained, at that time, and have ever since entertained the greatest respect, I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such!"

What stronger admission of the charge that he (Harrison) was a Federalist and a supporter of Adams's Administration can the English language convey?

Gen. Harrison, however, in 1826, when he was compelled to make this admission because it was true, and the living witnesses were present to prove it, if denied, seems to have been sensible that President Adams and his Administration had become unpopular, and attempted to bolster and sustain, if not excuse, himself for the opinions he entertained of him, by referring to the opinions of other distinguished Federalists. And to whom did he refer? "This opinion (of John Adams) I know (said Mr. Harrison) was entertained by those two able and upright statesmen, John Marshall, and James A. Bayard!" The reference is a most important one; and, if possible, still more closely and indubitably identifies Gen. Harrison with the Federal men and party.

And who were Judge Marshall and James A. Bayard, but the distinguished leaders of the old Federal Party? It is a matter of notorious history, never denied, and undeniable—that they were the two great champions of Federalism.

Judge Marshall was appointed by John Adams to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the twentieth day of January, 1801—an office which he held until the day of his death. Mr. Bayard was one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Delaware, in 1798, AND VOTED FOR THE SEDITION LAW, (See Journal of the House of Representatives, reprint vol. III, p. 379.) Mr. Bayard was a member of the House from Delaware, and voted for Aaron Burr against Thomas Jefferson to be President of the United States.

So much for the able and upright statesmen, with whom General Harrison acted during the Reign of Terror.

Between the close of the Administration of John Adams, on the third of March, 1801, and the commencement of John Quincy Adams's on the 4th of March, 1825, General Harrison was not so actively engaged in political life as to make it necessary for him to make any public avowals of his political principles. That they remained unchanged, however, there cannot be a doubt.

At the commencement of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, we find General Harrison in the Senate of the United States, "an open, zealous, and frank supporter" of his Administration, as he had been in 1799—1800, of the "Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration" of his father.

We will not willingly do Gen. Harrison injustice. We have said that he is a Federalist, and we have adduced the proof of the fact.

It is said, however, by his advocates, and by many in this State, who were, until recently, his political antipodes, who always, until recently, professed to belong to a different party from that with which General Harrison has at all times acted, and with which he still acts, and who until recently condemned all his political opinions and acts; that, notwithstanding all this, he is a fit and proper man to be President of the United States; and they urge as an argument in his favor, that he has been appointed to office by all the Administrations, (the two Adamses included) up to his real as minister to Columbia, by Gen. Jackson. This argument—if, indeed, it be entitled to any weight—shall receive a candid consideration.

How stands the fact?

The only two appointments which he ever received during Washington's administration, were the appointments of Ensign in the army on the 31st of October, 1791, and of Lieutenant, on the 22d of February, 1793; [See Executive Journal pp. 86, 132.] These nominations were made with numerous other nominations of military officers of various ranks to fill vacancies which had occurred by resignation or death, or promotion in the army.

Is there any evidence in this that General Washington had particular regard for Harrison? Let us see. At the date of these appointments the Federal and Republican parties had not been organized, and had no existence as such. Nor is there any evidence that Gen. Washington had any personal knowledge of Harrison. As is usual in such cases, Harrison was probably recommended to him as a young man fit to be an Ensign, and afterward a Lieutenant to fill the vacancies which then existed. As there was no Federal and no Republican party at that time it is absurd to suppose that political considerations had any influence in making the appointment. Furthermore: it is well known that appointments in the army, and especially of inferior officers, have, at no time and under no Administration, been controlled by political considerations. Officers of the army, when vacancies occur, are promoted by regular seniority, whatever their politics may be.

Not so with appointments which he received at the hands of John Adams. When appointed by Adams, in 1798, to be Secretary, and in 1800 to be Governor of a Territory, the Federal and Republican parties had not only been formed but

were arrayed against each other in fierce combat; at the head of the former stood John Adams, at the head of the latter stood Thomas Jefferson; and then political considerations did have a controlling influence in all appointments that were made.

When Mr. Jefferson was elected President over Mr. Adams in February, 1801, he found Harrison in office and did not turn him out; but when his term expired, suffered him to remain, as he did many other of the Federalists whom he found in office. And how absurd it would be to cite this lenity of Mr. Jefferson as proof that every Federalist whom he did not turn out, is now to be regarded a good Republican, and that the evidence of it is the fact that he did not turn him out.

The same may with truth be said of the course of Mr. Madison in regard to the office of Governor of a Territory, which General Harrison held, when he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as President of the United States. After the war of 1812 broke out, the Executive records show that many Federalists as well as Republicans were appointed to commands of various ranks in the army, and if the fact that Gen. Harrison held a military office during a part of the war—having resigned as he did at the gloomiest period of that war and a year before it closed—proves him not to have been a Federalist in political sentiment, the same mode of reasoning would as easily prove any other Federalist who held an office in the army to have been a good Republican—a course of reasoning directly at variance with well known facts.

At the first session of Congress, after John Quincy Adams was elected President of the United States by means of "bargain and corruption," we find Gen. Harrison voting and acting with the Federal party in the Senate in support of his administration. We find him by his votes supporting that visionary, dangerous, and Quixotic measure the Panama Mission, and the extraordinary Federal power claimed by Mr. Adams to originate Foreign Missions without the consent of the Senate—than which a more high-handed Federal pretension was never claimed by John Adams himself during the "Reign of Terror." [For proceedings and votes in relation to the Panama Mission and the questions of Constitutional power, or, rather, the attempts to usurp power by the Executive of the United States—See Appendix to Senate's Journal, at the Session of 1826 and '28.]

At that time we find the two Senators from Tennessee, (John H. Eaton and Hugh L. White) voting side by side with Macon and the whole Republican party of the Senate, invariably opposing, by their votes, the course of Harrison and the Federal Administration which he supported.

Gen. Harrison continued to be a member of the Senate of the United States, and to be "an open, zealous, and frank supporter" of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, as he had been of the Administration of John Adams, up to the 22d of May, 1828, when he was appointed by John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, to be a Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia. [See Executive Journal, vol. 3, p. 612.]

In the last year (12th May, 1830) of the Administration of the father, (John Adams), Gen. Harrison was rewarded for his support of, and adherence to, the "Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration," with the appointment of Governor of Indiana; and in the last year (22d May, 1828) of the Administration of the son, (J. Q. Adams), Gen. Harrison was rewarded for his support of, and adherence to, the Administration which had been through "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," with the appointment of Minister to Columbia.

Gen. Harrison is proven by the Journals of Congress, as well as by his own admissions, to have been a supporter of the Administration of both the Adamses, to have been in particular favor with both of them, and to have received office under both. That the Administrations of both the Adamses were Federal Administrations, is a fact so universally known and admitted by all parties, that it cannot be necessary to adduce proofs to establish it.

So well satisfied was General Jackson of General Harrison's Federal bias and avowed principles, as well as of his unfitness to represent the interests of the United States as Minister abroad, that one of the first acts of his Administration, after he assumed the Presidential chair, was to recall him as Minister of Columbia, and to appoint another person in his stead,—and perhaps no act throughout his Administration met with more universal approbation with the Republican party than did that. And, furthermore, we are told that in Tennessee there was not a whisper of complaint, not a symptom of dissatisfaction.

After Gen. Harrison's recall he was the inveterate opponent of Gen. Jackson's Administration during his whole time; and was the zealous supporter of Mr. Clay as his opponent for the Presidency in 1832.

In view of these INCONTROVERTIBLE FACTS it would seem to be impossible for any candid man of any party to doubt what Gen. Harrison's political principles really are, and to which of the two great parties in the country he has always belonged and still belongs.

He is a Federalist in principle. He is a Federalist in association; and he is now the candidate for the Presidency of that party in the country which have at all times opposed every Republican Administration,—and were it possible for him to be elected, he would undoubtedly carry out their principles and views in his Administration. A Federal Bank, dangerous to public liberty, with all its overshadowing power and corruption, would be fastened upon the country.—Federal Internal Improvements, and a High Protective Tariff, would be revived. The public lands—the common property of all—would be mortgaged for distribution, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and by abstracting the annual proceeds of their sale from the public Treasury, and thus withdrawing them from the resources to be applied to defray the necessary expenses of government, a pretext would be offered for an increase of the Tariff. The *Odious Gag*, being a revival of the "Sedition Law," under a more selective and popular name, whereby free-

dom of speech and of the press may be infringed, would be enacted under his Federal Administration. In a word, it is our deliberate opinion, that all the broad doctrines of the Federal School would be renewed; that all power would be consolidated in the Federal Head; that the reserved rights of the States would exist but in name; and that the limitations of the powers of the Federal Government, as expressed in the Constitution, would be in practice a dead letter.

From the Washington Globe. GEN. HARRISON'S VERACITY.

We beg all those who love truth and principle to follow us while we trace the devious course of the Federal Whig candidate for the Presidency during the last few months in relation to the Abolition of slavery.

When a candidate for Congress, in 1822, he made the following declaration in a printed "address to the public," viz:

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been an ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of 19, I became a member of an Abolition Society, established at Richmond, Virginia; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means."

On the 4th of February, 1840, a letter from Gen. Harrison was shown to the Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, of the House of Representatives, of which he gives the following account in his note to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, dated the 12th of June last, viz:

"The letter of General Harrison, referred to in my note, was a short one, and consisted exclusively of a response to this inquiry: 'Is it true that General Harrison, whilst Governor of Indiana, did make an effort to introduce slavery into that Territory?' This inquiry he responds to in the same terms which he used in replying to the same question eighteen years ago, in the 'Address to the Public,' also referred to in my note."

It is well known that the letter of General Harrison, referred to in this extract, was addressed to the Hon. George Evans, member of Congress from Maine, and was undoubtedly dated in the month of January last. The "Address to the Public," referred to by Mr. Calhoun, is the same from which we have quoted above. As Gen. Harrison, in his letter to Mr. Evans, employed "THE SAME TERMS WHICH HE USED" in that address, he said, in writing in the month of January, 1840, that when only eighteen years old, he "became a member of an Abolition Society established at Richmond, Va."

In his letter to Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, dated Feb. 16, 1840, Gen. Harrison uses the following language, viz:

"You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been, a member of an Abolition Society."

"I answer decidedly, No."

The editor of the Philanthropist, published in Cincinnati, in his paper of the 30th ult., makes the following statement, viz:

"In two interviews we had with Gen. Harrison on this subject, about four months since, he was at pains to assure us that he had himself belonged to an 'Abolition Society' in Richmond, Virginia. He did not hesitate about the phrase; he did not use any other. 'Abolition Society' seemed the only name which he knew or cared to know."

Four months prior to the 30th of June last, carries back the date when General Harrison made these declarations, to about the first of March last.

On the 10th of April last, General Harrison said that Capt. William Chambers and C. Van Buskirk, Esquire, who were bearers of a letter from the Democratic Committee for the State of Kentucky, asking, among other things, for his opinion on Abolitionism, "that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories, coming either from friends or foes."

On the 17th April, only one short week thereafter, he wrote a letter to A. G. Henry, of Springfield, Ill., which was used at the time of the whig convention at that place, to satisfy the Abolitionists, and was afterward read in part to Dr. Isaac S. Berry of Vandalia, and others, to satisfy them that he had been explicit on the subject of slavery. This letter, if it could be seen, would, no doubt, like that to Mr. Evans, be found to repeat the old story of having joined an Abolition Society at the age of eighteen.

Finally, in his letter to Mr. Lyons, dated on the 1st June last, Gen. Harrison says:

"In answer to the inquiry, why I used the word 'Abolition,' in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word 'humanity,' which is known to be the one by which the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the district in 1822,) it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 51 years."

This caps the climax! After using "the same terms," the terms "Abolition Society," in his letter to Mr. Evans of January last, as were employed in his address of 1822; after about the 1st of March, employing on two occasions the term "Abolition Society," using no other phrase to describe it; after, on the 17th April, writing something of the same tenor to Mr. Henry of Springfield Ill., he now can "hardly believe" that, in 1822, he "did really term it an Abolition Society" at all!!

If it were probable that after a lapse of 31 years he could forget, and apply a wrong name to the Richmond society, is it possible that he could have forgotten what he had repeatedly called it in his address of 1822 had for months been paraded in the newspapers by both friends and foes, who can believe that the General had not been able to set his eyes on it at so late a day as the 1st of June last? If this be true, he must have vigilant keepers!

In January, Gen. Harrison tells Mr. Evans that he belonged to an Abolition society when only 18 years of age.

In February, he tells Gov. Owen that he had never belonged to any such society.

In March, he tells the editor of the Philanthropist repeatedly that he had belonged to an Abolition Society.

On the 10th April, nothing can induce him to answer any interrogatories about it, coming from friends or foes!

On the 17th April, he answers the interrogatories of his friend at Springfield, Ill., repeating

to him, no doubt, the same story of his belonging to an Abolition Society.

And on the 1st of June, in his letter to Mr. Lyons, he can "hardly believe" that he has ever used the term Abolition society at all to designate the association to which he belonged!

Could the most drunken lover of hard cider be guilty of more gross perjury?

In his letter to Mr. Evans, the General says, don't publish it.

In his letter to Mr. Henry, he says, don't publish it.

And his "Confidential Committee" say, in their Oswego letter, dated Feb. 29th, 1840, the policy of the Committee is—

"That the General make no further declaration of his principles FOR THE PUBLIC EYE, whilst occupying his present position."

To this policy the General has most strictly adhered in all his letters, since written, as far as any knowledge of them has come to the public. They have all been written only for the private eye!

Why was this "POLICY" adopted? The reason is palpable. It was TO MAKE FALSEHOOD EFFECTIVE by circulating it in private, and avoid the consequences of such an exposure as we now make!

Will any lover of truth vote for this man?

From the Eastern Argus. THE PALACE FURNITURE. Ogle's Speech.

We have already alluded to the mean and contemptible effort of Mr. Ogle, of Penn. to excite prejudice against the President, on account of his furniture. We have proved the baseness of his charges by extracts from a speech of one of his own Whig friends—Gov. Lincoln, of Massachusetts—who had too much manliness to still and hear Mr. Van Buren abused for acts, of which he knew, he was not guilty. We have shown that Mr. Lincoln characterized Ogle's course in this matter as "small business;" that he distinctly declared that Mr. Van Buren was "not to blame for the furniture of the White House;" that he also, said that if any censure was deserved, it belonged to the committee of Expenditures, of which he was a member; and that he proved to the House of Representatives that, in reality, no censure was deserved!

We have already, we say, demonstrated the falsity of Ogle's speech, by referring to Mr. Lincoln's spirited reply thereto; but as the Gazette is reviving the calumnies of that speech, we must administer another dose of the reply. The following language of Mr. Lincoln ought to settle this matter, at once and forever, with every man who has a spark of honesty in his composition, and is willing to see an opponent justly dealt by:

"He (Mr. Lincoln) was no friend of Mr. Van Buren, but he would do him the justice to say, if there was any thing wrong in relation to the furniture of the White House, the President was not to blame for it. On the contrary, he (Mr. L.) knew his GREAT DELICACY ON THE SUBJECT, AND WOULD ASSURE THE GENTLEMEN THAT, WHENEVER THE COMMITTEE HAD CONSULTED THE PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO ANY ADDITIONAL FURNITURE, HE HAD INVARIABLY EXPRESSED HIS RELUCTANCE TO HAVE ANY THING EXPENDED FOR THAT OBJECT. He (Mr. L.) would state, from his own knowledge, that not a SINGLE ARTICLE OF FURNITURE SUPPLIED DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS, HAD BEEN SUPPLIED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT. THE COMMITTEE ALONE WERE ANSWERABLE, AND THEY WOULD ASSURE THE GENTLEMEN THAT SO FAR AS THE PRESIDENT WAS CONCERNED, HE WAS AWARE OF HIS POSITION, AND DESIRING TO BE FURNISHED FROM DESIRE, AND THE PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY HAD BEEN NOBLY SUSTAINED!"

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The committee of Elections in the House of Representatives made their report on Thursday last, in favor of the sitting Democratic members, from New Jersey, and their report was accepted by a majority of 50 votes. It is held that every obstacle in the way to avoid action upon the Committee's Report, but without success. The right has triumphed, and the people of New Jersey have been nobly sustained!

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Federal Paper, has the following comments upon Mr. Campbell's Report:—

Mr. Campbell's report is a very able and lucid document. The labors of the Committee must have been immense. Upon each defective vote there was a separate trial. Evidence was examined in regard to counsel was heard, and the members of the Committee discussed it, and then the Committee took a vote upon its legality. It turned out that, notwithstanding all the frauds alleged to have been practised in this election, the poll was the purest one that could be shown any where in the Union. The people of New Jersey have reason to be proud of the fact that, after a scrutiny the most searching that any poll was ever submitted, (as the Committee remark) in this or any other country, there were only two hundred and sixty illegal votes out of sixty thousand votes polled; and most of these votes set aside as illegal, were given and received, by those who from a misconception of the law, believed them to legal.

The result of the investigation increases the majority of the sitting Members (Messrs. Dickerson, Vroom, &c.) sixteen votes.

The minority of the Committee consists of four Whigs. The majority of four Administration members and one opposition member.

The report alludes briefly to the origin of the difficulty in this case, as follows:

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After some further remarks on this subject, they say—"their conduct (the Clerks,) whether proceeding from ignorance or design, must meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the honest and intelligent of every party." No censure is thrown upon the Governor for his course.

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UNBLUSHING INFAMY.

We have never perused an article with keener feeling of indignation against federal calumniators, than we did the following infamous *Secret Circular* of the organ of the federal Central Committee of the State of Ohio. We here have the cloven foot of the federal aristocracy fully exposed to the gaze of public abhorrence; and yet we doubt not that there are mechanics and laboring men even in Ohio, who will still remain in full fellowship with their black cockade politicians who thus bespatter them with their disgusting filth. If so they will prove the vile slander of the circular well founded that such "mechanics possess little independence of mind."

We ask those hardy men who earn their own living, and who assist in supporting the silk-stocking paupers in idleness to abuse them, how long they intend to submit to such degrading insults without protest or remonstrance? The worm turns when trod upon—is their spirit less than that of a worm? Here is the tissue of abomination—Read—*Old Dominion*.

CIRCULAR.

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

The times call for a decided and energetic action. The crisis has arrived when we must have relief. No half way measures will answer our purpose now. The Vandals must be driven from the capital at all hazards. The end to be accomplished, will justify the resort to ANY means within our power; for we stand upon the abyss of destruction, to which we have been hurried by the mad schemes of the present dominant party. We must make one last, desperate effort to save our country or we are lost, irretrievably and forever.

Union and concert of action are essential to the success of the Democratic Harrison cause. We cannot rely upon reason and argument to convince the great mass of the people of their political error. But they must be reached through their sufferings. And more especially is this the case with the Germans. Accustomed, in their own country, to look to the Government as the dispenser of good and of evil—of prosperity and adversity—we must charge home unceasingly upon the administration, all the embarrassments and pecuniary difficulties of the country—the fall in the price of produce—and proclaim continually, that soon as General Harrison is elected, all will be prosperous—trade flourishing—commerce reviving—high prices for wheat—and this numerous, but ignorant class, will be induced to aid in putting down the administration, from their cupidity, if nothing else.

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On the other hand, continually charge Van Buren with being a federalist—with opposition to the war, and to the extension of the right of suffrage—with his extravagant expenditures of the public money—his gold plate, knives and forks—his English coach and his English liverly. The standing army would be a powerful weapon with the lower and ignorant classes. Above all, keep up the incessant and intangible cry of corruption—corruption. Never stop to bandy proof with our opponents, but keep them on the defence. Proclaim changes in every quarter, but be careful in stating names.

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the resources of the nation and consequent expenditures, he alluded to the extension of mail facilities, the number of post offices increased from 7 to 14,000, without adding any thing to the burthens of the people, postage being the same and the revenues from \$1,600,000 to \$3,100,000 per annum.

8th. That the President has no control over expenditures.

9th. That Gen. Jackson was opposed to heavy expenditures, (see messages,) and by his veto on the Maysville road saved one hundred millions to the people.

10th. That no new tax had been laid since Jackson's election, but that a great many had been taken off—amounting, in 1831, to \$3,728,000—in '32, to 7,300,000—in '33 to 10,789,000—in '34 to 24,445,000—in '35 to 28,453,000—in '36 to 31,088,000—making in those years \$117,407,000 of taxes taken off, which, added to taxes above saved, would be 217,407,000; yet no retrenchment!!!

11th. That, in the last four years, the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole amount of receipts under Mr. Adams's administration.

12th. That if the Tariff of '28 had remained unaltered, the receipts would have been 100 millions more than during the administration of Gen. Jackson. The principle reduction had been effected on necessities which saved the people about one half this sum; on the article of tea 15,000,000 had been effected in 3 years; coffee, 13,000,000; sugar, and so on.

13th. That the Surplus Revenue was one cause of increased expenditures; that those who opposed the repeal of duties were responsible—that Mr. Clay, in '33, admitted his system was in danger from friends of the administration; that compromise saved it from overthrow in 1836; admitted that surplus was foreseen at the time of the compromise act, and attempted to guard against it by distributing proceeds of public lands. If views of the executive had been carried out, as to Tariff, taxes would have been reduced still further.

14th. That increased appropriations begot increased estimates, and that Congress was responsible for both, &c.

15th. "Mr. K. then showed that even the estimates, under existing laws, fluctuated. Supplies to the army and navy being influenced by the state of the currency of the country, cost more some years than others; this was one cause that contributed to swell the appropriation during the last and present Administrations, the prices of provision during that period being very high. He then went into an examination in detail, and showed the large amounts appropriated to national objects during that time, exceeded by many millions appropriations to such objects during the administration of Mr. Adams. He examined in detail the appropriations which made up the excess over the administration of that gentleman, and showed conclusively that many of the objects of those appropriations originated with the opposition, and that that party had invariably voted for all the appropriations, for the increase of which they wished to make the present Administration accountable.

These, says the Enquirer, are facts; and we dare the Federalists to deny them—if they do we will publish the proof. Take care of the Federal "Log Cabin" alongwangers! The bigger the cabin, the bigger the label.

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political matters. paraded before the influence over the voting.

We have every loss, in the present any worse; and thus in all after time rid the country of a rупing dynasty, respectfully submit your consideration and devotion to the

By order of the ALFRED Columbus, May

COLON

Wherever this b turned his footsteps, izens, he has been pourings of affective lical effervescence, siasm, but a fond limping gait and his hearted soldier, with his own personal voted patriotism.

envy him the luxu springing from the ed it by hard ser Major Barry, for aid to Gov. SHEL

has often told us rear to see the bod whom he understood met the soldiers be reserve was station was flowing from e middle not being s looked in upon the bedded in his own stantly lighted with ways salutes his frie ry, (said the Colon ces, but I think my courage, and his lo in having performed countenance, having his torn feet and his body. What n when his countrym upon him, and all over!—Globe.

From

Look O

The State is over bullying and bluster uments, and spouti ing for them! The ing debts, but it is should turn out in before election! T

A ruffian shirt Bos this town, a few day be expected that the be as intelligent as he asked what the Waldo, the great b READ nor WRIT

Such is the insolence tempting to dragoon of Maine!

We tell these gent suffer any FOREIGN in her politics, and the interference of rid herself of the influ quarters of aristocrac insolence, was one lea ed her to separate that act, an independ determined by her f State in fact. Hor sisted Boston influen now succumb to it!

We tell these Bos own city has an atq at abuse of the people There in log cabins e of men, who live in con street, let them Hartford Convention ish Whigs. The ye their politics and reje

THE C

There is no subject talk and write so muc of the currency; whi self so plain and simp

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By order of the Central Committee of Ohio.
ALFRED KELLEY, Chairman,
Columbus, May 19, 1840.

COLONEL JOHNSON.
Wherever this brave veteran and patriot has
turned his footsteps on the call of his fellow citi-
zens, he has been overwhelmed with the out-
pourings of affectionate kindness. It is not polit-
ical effervescence; it is not hard cider enthu-
siasm, but a fond feeling which follows the
limping gait and mutilated form of the old kind
hearted soldier, who is endeared to them by
his own personal benevolence, as well as de-
voted patriotism. How the HARRISON men
envy him the luxury of his secret enjoyment,
springing from the consciousness of having earned
it by hard service and much suffering!

Major BARRY, former Postmaster General, and
aid to Gov. SHELBY at the battle of the Thames,
has often told us that when he rode from the
rear to see the body of his friend, (the Colonel),
whom he understood to have been killed, he
met the soldiers bearing him back to where the
reserve was stationed, in a blanket. The blood
was flowing from each end, the drip from the
middle not being sufficient to carry it off. He
looked in upon the Colonel, thus literally im-
bedded in his own blood, and his face was in-
stantly lighted with the smile with which he al-
ways salutes his friends—"I will not die, BAR-
NAR, (said the Colonel,) I am mightily cut to
pieces, but I think my vitals have escaped." His
courage, and his love for his friends, and pride
in having performed his duty, beamed from his
countenance, having vanquished the anguish of
his torn feet and hands and the wounds through
his body. What must be his pleasures now
when his countrymen shower their applauses
upon him, and all his toils and his pains are
over!

From the Augusta Age.

Look Out For Them!

The State is overrun by cockney Bostonians,
bullying and blustering, circulating federal docu-
ments, and spouting federal politics. Look
out for them! They say they are here collect-
ing debts, but it is very extraordinary that they
should turn out in such unusual numbers just
before election! Tell that to the marines!

A ruffian shirt Bostonian, at a public house in
this town, a few days ago, said it "could not
be expected that the people of the country should
be as intelligent as the people of Boston," and
he asked what the "people of Oxford and
Waldo, the great body of whom could neither
READ NOR WRITE, know about politics."

Such is the insolence of these cockneys, now at-
tempting to dragoon the old democratic State
of Maine!

We tell these gentlemen that Maine will not
suffer any FOREIGN INTERFERENCE
in her politics, and least of all, will she suffer
the interference of the City of Boston. To
rid herself of the influence of that notorious head
quarters of aristocracy, federalism and British
insolence, was one leading object, which induc-
ed her to separate from Massachusetts. By
that act, an independent State in theory, she is
determined by her firmness, to an independent
State in fact. Her sturdy democracy have re-
sisted Boston influence forty years, and will not
now succumb to it! Rely upon it gentlemen!

We tell these Bostonians to go home. Their
own city has an atmosphere congenial to federal
abuse of the people and of their Government.
There in log cabins erected by the contributions
of men, who live in \$50,000 houses on Bea-
con street, let them hold communion with old
Hartford Convention Tories and modern British
Whigs. The yeomanry of Maine despise
their politics and reject their dictation!

THE CURRENCY.
There is no subject in respect to which men
talk and write so much nonsense, as the subject
of the currency; while there is no subject in it-
self so plain and simple.

The currency being the measure of value, it
follows, that upon its amount, other things be-
ing equal, depends the price of commodities.—
This is clear enough.

The currency of this country consists mainly
of bank bills. Of these there were in circula-
tion January 1st, 1839, 135 millions, and Janu-
ary 1st, 1840, only 106 millions.

Money is scarce, simply because bank cir-
culation, which we call and treat as money, is
diminished.

This is the plain truth of the matter.
Whenever the people put the banks on a sol-
id footing, we shall have a good currency, and
not ill then.

So long as things stand as they now do, we
shall have ups and downs, expansions and con-
tractions.

How much longer the country will endure it,
remains to be seen.—Age.

The LOG CABIN FARE is becoming rather
odious with some of the more sensible Federal-
ists. Like the *Hard Cider* nonsense, they are
getting to be heartily ashamed of it. A log cab-
in was raised at Brandalbin, N. York, recently.

political matters. The defaulters, if awfully
paraded before the double eye, will have great
influence over the minds of the timid and wa-
vering.

We have every thing to gain, and nothing to
lose, in the present contest. Things cannot be-
any worse; and the American people will bless
us in all after times, if we can BY ANY MEANS,
rid the country of the present corrupt and cor-
rupting dynasty. With this end in view, we
respectfully submit the above suggestions for
your consideration, relying upon your prudence
and devotion to the cause, for the judicious ap-
plication.

By order of the Central Committee of Ohio.
ALFRED KELLEY, Chairman,
Columbus, May 19, 1840.

COLONEL JOHNSON.
Wherever this brave veteran and patriot has
turned his footsteps on the call of his fellow citi-
zens, he has been overwhelmed with the out-
pourings of affectionate kindness. It is not polit-
ical effervescence; it is not hard cider enthu-
siasm, but a fond feeling which follows the
limping gait and mutilated form of the old kind
hearted soldier, who is endeared to them by
his own personal benevolence, as well as de-
voted patriotism. How the HARRISON men
envy him the luxury of his secret enjoyment,
springing from the consciousness of having earned
it by hard service and much suffering!

Major BARRY, former Postmaster General, and
aid to Gov. SHELBY at the battle of the Thames,
has often told us that when he rode from the
rear to see the body of his friend, (the Colonel),
whom he understood to have been killed, he
met the soldiers bearing him back to where the
reserve was stationed, in a blanket. The blood
was flowing from each end, the drip from the
middle not being sufficient to carry it off. He
looked in upon the Colonel, thus literally im-
bedded in his own blood, and his face was in-
stantly lighted with the smile with which he al-
ways salutes his friends—"I will not die, BAR-
NAR, (said the Colonel,) I am mightily cut to
pieces, but I think my vitals have escaped." His
courage, and his love for his friends, and pride
in having performed his duty, beamed from his
countenance, having vanquished the anguish of
his torn feet and hands and the wounds through
his body. What must be his pleasures now
when his countrymen shower their applauses
upon him, and all his toils and his pains are
over!

From the Augusta Age.

Look Out For Them!

The State is overrun by cockney Bostonians,
bullying and blustering, circulating federal docu-
ments, and spouting federal politics. Look
out for them! They say they are here collect-
ing debts, but it is very extraordinary that they
should turn out in such unusual numbers just
before election! Tell that to the marines!

A ruffian shirt Bostonian, at a public house in
this town, a few days ago, said it "could not
be expected that the people of the country should
be as intelligent as the people of Boston," and
he asked what the "people of Oxford and
Waldo, the great body of whom could neither
READ NOR WRITE, know about politics."

Such is the insolence of these cockneys, now at-
tempting to dragoon the old democratic State
of Maine!

We tell these gentlemen that Maine will not
suffer any FOREIGN INTERFERENCE
in her politics, and least of all, will she suffer
the interference of the City of Boston. To
rid herself of the influence of that notorious head
quarters of aristocracy, federalism and British
insolence, was one leading object, which induc-
ed her to separate from Massachusetts. By
that act, an independent State in theory, she is
determined by her firmness, to an independent
State in fact. Her sturdy democracy have re-
sisted Boston influence forty years, and will not
now succumb to it! Rely upon it gentlemen!

We tell these Bostonians to go home. Their
own city has an atmosphere congenial to federal
abuse of the people and of their Government.
There in log cabins erected by the contributions
of men, who live in \$50,000 houses on Bea-
con street, let them hold communion with old
Hartford Convention Tories and modern British
Whigs. The yeomanry of Maine despise
their politics and reject their dictation!

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odious with some of the more sensible Federal-
ists. Like the *Hard Cider* nonsense, they are
getting to be heartily ashamed of it. A log cab-
in was raised at Brandalbin, N. York, recently.

Much hard cider was imbibed. The Albany
Argus says, that quite village never saw such a
scene of intemperance as on the few days this
cabin was allowed to stand. After some consul-
tation among the temperate Federalists, they con-
cluded it must come down. On the 4th day of
July about one hundred of them assembled, and
in a peaceable and quiet manner tore the cabin
from the foundation, and buried it without the
honors of war: It was two days old!—Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, JULY 28, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of
Oxford are requested to meet at the Court House on
Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day
of AUGUST next, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., for the
purpose of selecting two candidates for Senators
to the State Legislature, and a candidate for County
Treasurer. Towns and Plantations are requested to
send the usual number of Delegates.

OXFORD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns
and Plantations, composing Oxford Congressional
District, are requested to send the usual number of
Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at the
Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the
TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate
to be supported as a Representative to the 27th Con-
gress. Also a suitable person to be supported as an
Electoral of President and Vice President.

Per order of County Committee.
June 23, 1840.

Democratic Caucus—Paris.

THE Democratic Republicans of the town of
Paris, are requested to meet at the Town House,
on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST
next, at FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M. for the purpose
of choosing Delegates to attend the Democratic
Convention to be held in said Paris, on the
twelfth day of August.

Per order of the Town Committee.
Paris, July 20, 1840.

FEDERALISTS, alias, WHIGS & DEMOCRATS.

It is generally believed that these parties took their
rise in the Convention which formed the Constitution
of the United States. Facts, however, show that they
arose soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.

The question which divided the people previous to the
meeting of the Convention, was, "Should the Govern-
ment be a Democratic Republic, or an Aristocracy?"

A proposition was made to Gen. Washington, by some
officers of the army, before the army was disbanded,
to decide the question and assume to himself the
crown. But he scouted such a parricidal proposition
with an indignation which was worthy his virtue and
wisdom.

There are some who deny that there was a party
favorable to monarchy at that time, but in proof of it,
we will give an extract from a letter, written by Geo.
Washington, to a friend about that period, (found in
Spark's edition of Washington's correspondence, &c.)
where he says: "I am told that even respectable char-
acters speak of a monarchical form of Government, without
horror! From thinking proceeds speaking, from thence
to acting, is often but a single step."

Again; at the close of the war of Independence,
some of the brave officers established an hereditary
order, as the nucleus around which the party rallied,
called the "Society of Cincinnati." In it was recog-
nized all the characteristics of a monarchical form of
Government. The eldest son succeeded the father in the
inheritance, &c. Dr. Franklin, Jefferson, and Burke, of
South Carolina, published a pamphlet against this
foundation of an hereditary order.

The elder Adams, just before the close of the Rev-
olutionary war, was appointed our Minister to Eng-
land, and wrote a work in favor of the British form
of Government, recommending an election of President
for life, and hereditary in descent, &c. Mr. Jefferson
says in his writings, (vol. iv, p. 451,) that "Mr. Adams
had originally been a Republican, but the glare of
royalty and nobility, during his mission to England,
had made him believe their fascinations a necessary
ingredient in Government." Hence, it follows, that
he was not a Democrat, but an Aristocrat. Adams
and Hamilton were the mouth-pieces of the Aristoc-
racy, and it was the opposition to their monarchical
and illiberal notions, exerted by Franklin, Jefferson,
Burke, and others, that caused the people of the United
States to become, as they ever since have been,
divided into two parties, which, in their long and du-
bious struggles for power, have since shaken this
country to its centre.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned
on the 20th inst., at two o'clock. The two last
days were occupied principally in discussing and pass-
ing the Army, Navy, Indian, Fortification, and West
Point appropriation bills. The last hour of the ses-
sion of the House was allotted to territorial business;
but in consequence of opposition to a bill appropriat-
ing nearly \$100,000 to improve ports on the Western
Lakes, (which bill was rejected by the casting vote of
the Speaker,) all such business failed.

"The phrenzy of faction," says the Globe, "seem-

to have exhausted itself and its subject, and the Dem-
ocratic party closed the important business of the ses-
sion without much trouble."

CHANGES!—We frequently hear of changes in fa-
vor of Harrison, but always at a distance—always
ahead. A gentleman, recently, on a journey to the
eastern section of the State, made inquiries at his first
stopping place, whether there were any changes from
Democracy in that vicinity. The answer was,—No,
no changes here; but about ten miles ahead there has
been great changes in favor of "Old Tip." Ten
miles ahead, the gentleman could find no changes,—
they were ten miles further ahead,—and continued
ten miles ahead; and, although he travelled a dis-
tance of over two hundred miles, they were still
ahead,—he could neither find them or overtake them,
for there had been no changes. They are Federal
falsehoods, told for effect,—stories as false as their
own principles.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been
established at Locke's Mills in Greenwood, in this
county, called "Locke's Mills Post Office," and SAM'L
B. LOCKE, Jr., Esq., appointed Post Master.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
II—July 20, 1840.

George W. Millett.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen a paragraph in the "Old
Portland" stating, in substance, that sixty Van Buren
men had recently changed to Whigs in the village of
Ellsworth, and having myself spent ten days in that
village, and having made particular inquiry as to the
state of parties there, and in that vicinity, I take the
liberty to inform you that intelligent Democrats of
Ellsworth assure me that not a single change of the
kind has taken place; that our friends are as nume-
rous, and full of zeal, as at any former time; and that
we may indulge the best expectations of Hancock.

This manufacturing of changes at a distance, is an
old expedient of the Whigs; and, one would think,
had been sufficiently tried to test the utter worth-
lessness of the fabric. My opinion is, that the Demo-
cracy of our State were never more strong or better united.
The general sentiment is, we can, and we will,
conquer.

I cannot account for the mistake and mis-statement
above alluded to, upon any other honest grounds, than
that some "whig" letter writer wrote the number of
changes in figures, and, intending to tell the truth,
wrote, or intended to write, 00, (two cyphers), and the
first one, being carelessly made, was taken for 6.

The trial of the Pettons, for murder, closed on Sat-
urday evening last, and resulted in a verdict of man-
slaughter against both defendants. Sentence, ten
years each, to States Prison.

I shall, in a few days, return to the green-hills of
Oxford,—good, Democratic Oxford,—filled up with
intelligent, sound hearted men, who cannot be moved
by threats and huzzas, nor drawn from their political
faith, at the sight of mimic log cabins, or the allure-
ments of hard cider and coon skins.

If some of our young gentlemen, who hold a strong
pen, and can do it, do not dress the ladies of a certain
town handsomely, for entering the arena of politics
with the men, and delivering political speeches, then
I shall think they ought to change dresses with such
heroines, in imitation of the great William Henry
Harrison.

P. S. Whig decency. Hon. H. Hamlin has a let-
ter, post-marked Boston,—postage 18 3-4 cts.—con-
taining wit, and this only: "Go it, loco loco, your
race is short." Several other gentlemen, at Handen,
have received similar ones.

NOTICE.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. T. B.
THAYER, of Lowell, Mass., will preach a Lecture on
this place on Tuesday, Aug. 11th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

August 12th, same hour at Norway.
Do. 13th, at Denmark.
Do. 23d, at Bartlett, N. H.

Rev. Geo. BATES will preach in this Village on
the second Sabbath in August.

RECEIVER GENERAL.—The Democrat says
Hon. ISAAC HILL, will accept this office. He
arrived in Boston on Wednesday, and it is
understood will enter immediately upon the duties
of his office.

SMALL POX.—Several cases of this loathsome
disease have appeared in Boston lately. Dr. Smith
reported to the Mayor and Alderman on Monday
of this week that it is on the increase. Of ten
cases in the Hospital on Rainford Island, one,
he said, would terminate fatally very soon.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter was read at the late Dem-
ocratic State Convention in Georgia:—

HERMITAGE, June 22, 1840.

Gentlemen—I have received your favor of
the 6th instant, inviting me to unite with the
citizens of Baldwin County, in the celebration
of the next anniversary of our National Inde-
pendence, and regret sincerely that it will not
be in my power to comply with it.

I agree with you in the views you express of
the contest now going on between the republican
and federal parties—the former running Mr.
Van Buren and the latter Gen. Harrison as a
candidate for the Presidency; and that the oc-
casion calls for the patriotic and determined ef-
forts of the people to preserve the ascendancy
of those great principles in our system of Gov-
ernment which it was the object of the Revolu-
tion and the reform in 1800, to establish and
preserve. If the doctrines of the federal party
are not now resisted, Mr. Jefferson will have
warned us in vain against the dangers of consol-
idation, and the people may lose before they
are aware of it, the blessings of a free Govern-
ment. Grant to the federalists the principle of
constructive powers, and the constitution is no
longer a guaranty for the rights and sovereign-
ty of the States. The discretion of Congress
will be substituted for checks and balances of
a limited Government, and all the powers of

Legislation, will be at once absorbed by that
body. Against such doctrines it is our duty to
contend, as the fathers of the Republican
Church have done before us, relying upon the
justice of our cause and never doubting the
power of truth.

I am with sentiments of great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Wm. A. Tennille, &c. Committee.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

We get not much additional news, in regard
to this election, by to-day's mail. The New Or-
leans Courier of the 11th, says the Senate will
stand 9 Democrats and 8 Feds—the House 21
Democrats, and 29 Feds. The tables however
show returns from only three out of the twelve
Parishes, of which the third District is compos-

White, (Federal) is elected in the 1st District.
The Picayune of the 12th, says, DAWSON
(Dem.) is undoubtedly returned in the 2d—and
a letter from N. Orleans in the Philadelphia
Gazette, says that WINN, (Dem.) is elected in the
3d District. In a day or two, we shall have full
returns.

The N. Y. Evening Post of Tuesday, says
that the Federalists there confidentially claim a
decided majority in the Legislature—but they
have no authority for it in the returns that are
thus far ascertained.

The Federalists seem to chuckle amazingly
over the vote of New Orleans. If they are to be
believed in the case, they expected nothing; and
their hopes have been far surpassed by the result.
But it is not so. They calculated confidently on
the State. Having every member of Congress,
and a Legislature entirely Federal in both branches,
they pretend that it is a God-send to lose
one and very likely two Representatives in Con-
gress, in a State having but three Representatives
in that body. The New York Star, after admit-
ting the defeat of two whig members of Congress,
which is a Democratic gain of four, exclaims—
"Louisiana is safe for Harrison!" and adds, "any
thing disastrous from Louisiana could not have
been without its effect on these elections." The
Federalists have always been remarkable for their
thankfulness for small favors; but they carry their
complacency a little farther than usual, when the
loss of one or two members of Congress is set
down by them as a tremendous log cabin hard
cider victory!—Eastern Argus.

Read the following just observations from the
New York Journal of Commerce:—

STATE OF TRADE.

Men are apt to be impressed too deeply with
present events. But no present condition of trade
in our country will ever be of long duration.—
Expansions and depressions must follow each
other, though not of so terrific a character al-
ways, we hope, as the last. Trade in our coun-
try speedily recovers from its depressions, let them
be ever so great. The languor of business, which
now exists, in the result of great disease, and
great quackery in the economical doctors. The
expanding policy gave way in 1837, but there
were a large and powerful class of financiers who
insisted that expansion was still to be kept up as
the cure for itself. The U. S. Bank, itself too
feeble to stand alone, undertook to shoulder the
feebleness of the country, to keep up cotton to
its natural and proper position, and force trade
in all departments to activity. The consequence
was, that the whole fabric broke down the second
time, worse than the first. The great expansions
of the U. S. Bank and all the other Banks which
acted with it, must of necessity be compressed.
Debts of vast amount must be paid, before mon-
ey can circulate again, or credit exist. The
sound and certain process of cure is now going
on, and health gradually returning. If we could
have the stimulus of another National Bank sud-
denly applied, it would no doubt be an instantane-
ous relief. But it would be placing all things
at hazard again. Our children would probably
bear the reaction of our deliverance in revul-
sions, such as have attended the demise of the
late Bank. Our present course tends to a system
more substantial and safe than the one which
has broken down, and broke every thing in its fall.

"The procession from Farmington returned in the
same manner in which they came: First a wagon,
drawn by four horses, carrying the Farmington Band;
in the front part of the wagon was a large wooden shovel,
having a handle of ten feet in length and a blade of cor-
responding dimensions, with the motto, "No reduction of
wages." From the Journal's account of the celebration
at Milton.

Note by the editor of the Age.

The mechanic who painted the motto above
described, was a Democrat, and charged therefor
the sum of fifty cents, said to be a very low
charge.

The Federal Committee refused to pay him
more than twenty-five cents, and compelled him
to take that sum!

So much for Federal aversion to the "reduc-
tion of wages."

MELANCHOLY INDEED.

A distressing case of homicide occurred in
Brunswick, in this State, yesterday morning,
(20th) the particulars of which have been kindly
furnished us by a gentleman there, and are these:
Capt. NAT'L. MELCHER, (with his son, LEVI
MELCHER) left his house for the purpose of pro-
ceeding to his moving field. When a few rods
from the house, the son struck his father several
blows on the head with a heavy pitch fork which
fractured the skull, and after he had felled him
to the ground he stabbed him several times in the
face and head. The wounds were so severe that
he survived but a few minutes. Several persons
were near, and hearing the cries of the old gen-
tleman immediately proceeded to the scene of
the murder, and were attacked by young Melch-
er, who still kept possession of the fork, and struck
several of those who came to the rescue. Young Mel-
cher was finally secured with a rope. Young Mel-
cher had been partially deranged for a few months
past, but not so much so as to prevent him from
attending to his labors on his farm; and previous
to this deed had not given occasion to apprehend
any danger from him. He was about 28
years of age, and was an industrious, steady, and
inoffensive man. Capt. Melcher was a very re-
spectable and worthy citizen of about 75 years of
age.—Eastern Argus.

MARRIED.

In Norway, by Cyrus Cobb, Esq., Mr. Daniel B.
Sawyer of Norway, and Miss Fanny L. Brackett of
Harrison.

DIED.

In this town, 22d inst., Mr. Henry Ryerson, aged
about 30 years.
In Rumford, 20th inst., Joseph K. Haines, aged 11
years and 9 months.

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June
last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two
hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each,
and signed by Noah Molton and Lot Molton, dated the
twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1833, payable to
the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years
from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Sim-
mons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage
deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and
Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and descrip-
tion of the farm on which John Molton now lives and
Oxford; or that note which first became due, was an
endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d,
1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against pur-
chasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the ex-
clusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will re-
turn said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for
their trouble.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. OTIS CONANT.

NOTICE—Freedom.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice that I have
given to my son, Abner K. P. Cole, a minor, his
time, with power to act and trade for himself until he
shall be twenty-one years of age; and that I shall pay
no debts of his contracting after this date, nor claim any
of his earnings.

Greenwood, July 11, 1840. LUTHER COLE.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 22d
inst., a BLACKMARE, about six years old, black
mane and tail, and the right hind foot white, a very good
runner, but rather ordinary looking. The owner is
requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her
away.

Paris, July 24, 1840. ELIAZER DUNHAM, Jr.

THE CASKET,
And Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW VOLUME.

THE great interest in the subscription list of the Casket,
which has been nearly doubled since the commencement
of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improve-
ments in the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will
commence with increased vigor. Nothing need be said of the
firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the
oldest magazine in the country, and its popularity is
evident in the face of all opposition. It is to be fore-
told that the Casket is the center of the literary and
table of families, making literary pretensions, from Maine
to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon
the most superior paper. The illustrations are not surpassed
by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside
the monthly steel engravings, a number of colored
fashions have lately been added. The style of these embel-
lishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an
appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. What-
ever appears in the Casket is of the first order of
art.

The volume will be expended with the first of a series of ap-
parently Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by
the hands of Surin, who deservesly stands as the best engraver
of the kind in the United States.

